

REMARKS

Receipt of the Office Action of December 10, 2007 is gratefully acknowledged.

Claims 14 - 26 were examined and rejected under 35 USC 102(e) by Textor.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Dynamic Pressure Transmitter of the invention has a diaphragm defining a pressure chamber with a pressure transmitter body and a pressure canal. As noted on page 1, lines 18 - 25 of the specification, "[w]hen, during the process of measuring, the pressure of the medium rises rapidly, the transfer liquid is pressed out of the pressure chamber into the pressure canal. In doing this, the transfer liquid flows with a high velocity out of the pressure chamber into the narrow entrance of the pressure canal. Because of the Venturi effect, this can lead to such a decrease of the pressure in the area of the entrance that the dividing membrane is sucked locally onto the membrane bed in the vicinity of the entrance, and the entrance is closed. A measuring of pressure is no longer possible in this state...."

To solve this problem, according to the invention, a second pressure canal is provided. The two pressure canals can be seen in the drawings (25, 26 in Fig. 1; 125, 126 in Fig. 2; and 225, 226 in Fig. 3). The two pressure canals extend from a pressure chamber partly formed by a diaphragm to a pressure transfer path. The first pressure canal exhibits hydraulic properties other than those exhibited by the second pressure canal. Then as noted on page 3, lines 17 - 24 of the specification, "[b]ecause of the different hydraulic properties, it is highly improbable that both pressure canals will have in the case of a rapid pressure increase simultaneously exactly those conditions in the region of their entrances that the dividing membrane experiences sufficient suction at both locations because of the Venturi effect to seal both canals. When, for instance, the first canal becomes sealed by the Venturi effect, then the pressure in the first canal still rises via the second pressure canal, so that the seal is then removed and further pressure transmission via the first canal can proceed."

This structural feature, the two pressure canals, are clearly recited in the claims. The two canals and their function and what they achieve are not, however, mentioned or shown in Textor. The embodiment of Fig 1 of Textor is not even relevant to the present invention. In the embodiment of Fig. 2, there is disclosed two parallel openings one associated with a pressure sensor and the other associated with a warning detector. The pressure sensor and warning detector have separate dividing membranes and separate chambers. They can not, therefore, begin to address or solve the problem which arises from the Venturi effect noted above.

Both pressure canals according to claim 14 require that the two canals must extend between the pressure chamber (the same pressure chamber) and the common pressure transfer path, and the two pressure canals must exhibit different hydraulic properties. This cannot be found in Textor.

Accordingly, Textor cannot anticipate claims 14 - 26.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and re-examination are respectfully requested and claims 14 -26 found allowable.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: March 10, 2008



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